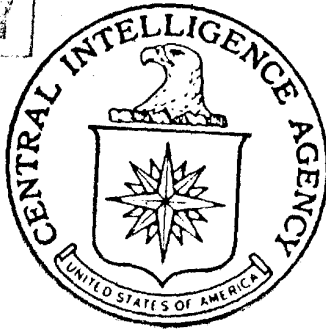


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FOREIGN PRESS BULLETIN

9 JUN 1960

Selected news items on
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latest available foreign press

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POLITICAL

PEIPING CELEBRATES SUMMIT COLLAPSE -- Moscow, Pravda, 21 May 60

CPYRGHT

The population of Peiping demonstrated its support of the Soviet Union's position and imputed shame to the Americans guilty of "torpedoeing" the summit conference by holding a giant rally of more than a million people. Teng Hsiao-p'ing, general secretary of the Central Committee, Chinese Communist Party addressed the assembly. He asserted that aggression and provocation against the Soviet Union is aggression and provocation against the People's Republic of China and against the entire socialist bloc.

ASAHI SEES MOSCOW-PEIPING REALIGNMENT ON COEXISTENCE POLICY -- Tokyo, Asahi, 18 May 60

CPYRGHT

In a feature article, the pro-left Asahi contended that Khrushchev's attack against the US at the Paris summit followed the line of tough Leninist theory as expounded in three articles carried in April 1960 issues of Chinese Communist publications, and that a Moscow-Peiping realignment has been re-established to pursue a tough policy against the US and its allies. The Chinese Communist articles referred to are: YU Chao-li's treatise in the early April issue of Hung-ch'i (Red Flag), the Hung-ch'i editorial (late April issue) titled "Long Live Leninism," and an article titled "Advance Along the Course of Great Leninism" in Jen-min Jih-pao of 22 April 1960, prepared by the editorial board of this newspaper. The articles pointed out that (1) the policies based on Leninism are correct; (2) the US had to agree to the Summit procedure because "the East wind had already overwhelmed the West wind"; (3) based on Lenin's theory, precautions against the "imperialists' war provocations" should not be relaxed; and (4) a long period of struggle against "imperialism" is required before peaceful coexistence becomes a reality.

[Translations of the three referenced articles were carried in the Daily Report of 4, 18, and 22 April, respectively.]

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CHANGES IN EDITORIAL BOARD OF EAST GERMAN PARTY JOURNAL -- Berlin,
Einheit, April 1960

Prior to April 1960 the following composition of the editorial board of Einheit, the East German party journal, had remained almost unchanged for well over a year: Hans Schaul (editor-in-chief), Alexander Abusch, Eva Altmann, Hermann Grosse, Kurt Hager, Matthaeus Klein, Herbert Kroeger, Ernst Melis, Franz Mellentin, Wolfgang Parske, Paul Verner, Hans Wetzels, Otto Winzer, Hanna Wolf.

While a minor change was noted in the omission of Wolfgang Parske's name in the February 1960 issue, the April 1960 issue revealed that two candidate members of the Politburo, Kurt Hager and Paul Verner, have been dropped, as well as Matthaeus Klein who has also been editor-in-chief of the Deutsche Zeitschrift fuer Philosophie, and Herbert Kroeger.

The following names were added to the listing of the editorial board in the April and May 1960 issues: Manfred Banaschak, Georg Neuckranz, Genia Nobel, Hannelore Ortmann, Paul Puls, Joerg Vorholzer.

FRENCH COMMUNIST THEORETICAL JOURNAL MINIMIZES EFFECTS OF U-2, SUMMIT FAILURE -- Paris, La Nouvelle Critique, May 60

The U-2 incident did not deter the editors of the May 1960 issue of the French Communist theoretical journal La Nouvelle Critique from expressing the hope that the issue's main theme, peaceful competition, remained a valid Communist goal. Articles concerned with various facets of peaceful competition in the journal were contributed by Jacques Arnault, Maurice Moissonnier, F. Nicolon and A. Barjonet, Gilles Masurel, and Pierre Villon. The issue, which went to press before disclosure of the U-2 affair and the subsequent failure of the Summit Conference, contained an insert with a note from the editors, dated 17 May 1960, explaining just that and adding, "To our minds, these facts do not negate the optimism with which we approached the following analysis of the conditions and problems of peaceful coexistence. We simply ask our readers to direct their attention beyond the vicissitudes of the moment to the determining elements which make peaceful coexistence a necessity and a possibility in our time."

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ECONOMIC

URGES DEVELOPMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY IN VIETNAM -- Hanoi, Hoc Tap, Apr 1960

CPYRGHT

The April 1960 issue of Hoc Tap, monthly organ of the workers' [Communist Party], carried two statements urging that priority be given to the development of heavy industry. An editorial said that the main responsibility in North Vietnam during the transition period is socialist industrialization, and that to build a strong and modern industrial and agricultural structure, the stress must be placed on heavy industry. An article by Minh Tranh (not further identified) said that if North Vietnam is to succeed in building socialism, "we must industrialize the nation, and if we desire industrialization, we must give priority to the development of heavy industry."

First statements made by party leaders stressing the importance of developing heavy rather than light industry, which represents a distinct change in party policy, were reported in FDD Summary 2524 (Monthly Information Report on North Vietnam, No 15).

INDUSTRIALIZATION IN TIBET -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 May 60, p 6

CPYRGHT

The Tibet Trade General Company and the Lhasa industrial and commercial units are vigorously organizing small industrial plants in Lhasa to process local raw materials. These plants have already produced over 1,200 kinds of goods, e.g., iron spades, hoes, new-type plows, water wheels, cotton gins, thermos bottles, wind mills, ceramics, noodles, soap, and pasteries. Small factories of the Tibetan Military Region are manufacturing over 12,000 agricultural implements.

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SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT PROCEDURE REVEALED BY SOVIET PATENT JOURNAL -- Moscow,
Byulletin' Izobreteniy, No 8, 1960

CPYRGHT

An innovation in the announcement of issuance of Soviet certificates of authorship (patents) is represented by an 18-page section in the No 8 (1960) issue of the Soviet patent bulletin bearing the heading: "This section contains reports on the issuance of certificates of authorship, announcements concerning which were deferred at the time of issuance." A bold-face note beneath the heading reads: "In view of the fact that more than one year has elapsed since the registration date for these inventions, publication at present does not provide the right of disputing issuance of a certificate of authorship (Article 44, Regulations Concerning Discoveries, Inventions, and Proposals for Rationalization)."

Patent abstracts covering items and processes from ore treatment and tanning to radio communications are presented in the usual sequence and style, of this publication with registration dates ranging from 9 May 1939 to 6 January 1958. No reason is given or implied for the original deferral of announcement nor is there any indication as to whether future patent bulletin issues will carry additional items of this nature.

[Comment: This is the most recent of several idiosyncrasies noted over the past several months in the Soviet patent bulletin. Late 1959 issues of the bulletin carried some entries giving the subject or title of the item, its inventor or discoverer, and the pertinent certificate and registration numbers and date, followed by a vertical arrow in the space normally occupied by the abstract. While a definite pattern has not yet been identified for all such entries, some of them are plainly in areas where security considerations could apply. The 1960 issues received to date evidence a change in this procedure in that entries are now appearing identified solely by a certificate number and the inscription "Not published." The only hint as to the subject matter of such entries lies in the class designation under which they appear in the bulletin.]

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